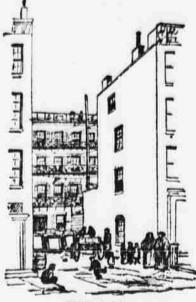
ANOTHER OF THE CITY'S HISTORIC SLUMS VIELDS TO PROGRESS, A Perille Centre of Crime and Disease to

Bays Gone By, Its Monkerten Will Be Torn Down to Make Way for the New East Side Park-History of the Alley. Bene Alley is doomed to destruction. The has some forth, and before long New York will have lost another of its few remain-York will have slums. To the police this means the wiping out of one of the best known haunts of criminals, a place where "de cop" was the common enemy of mankind, and whence they carried away many a broken head not only their own, but those of the inhabit-ants. To the Health Board it means the passing of a disease-breeding centre, a corner of this big city which it could never keep clean. Bone Allry must go, for it is a part of one of the blocks that will compose the new east-side park. It will go the way of the Five Points and Mulberry Bend.



The new park, the location of which was decided upon last Wednesday, will occupy two full blocks. On the north is Houston street, and on the south Stanton street; on the west Pitt, and on the east Sheriff street. Midway tween Sheriff and Pitt streets is Willett street, and it is on the west side of this that

pitt, and on the east Sheriff street. Midway between Sheriff and Pitt streets is Willett street, and it is on the west side of this that the entrance to Bone Alley is. Just why it is called an alley is not clear. The first inhabitants probably so termed it, because all public ways that were not streets then were called alleys. Where it got the name "Bone" is well enough known, because it was for years the headquarters of the rag and bone pickers. The name was never formally given to it by the Common Council, as the alley was not laid out by the Board of Street Opening.

A person going through Willett street might pass Bone Alley a dozen times without noticing it, and that, too, in spite of its entrance being large and portentious. Its very size there in the most densely populated quarter of New York, where the thorough faires are narrow and gloomy, is one of the things that render it inconspicuous, for it might easily be mistaken for a vacant lot. The entrance is as wide as a city lot, and is flanked on either side by two rather low brick houses, the lower floors of which are saloons.

The alley runs back fifty or sixty feet to a row of old brick tenements, five in number, that runs at right angles to the entrance and extends on either side of it for possibly fifty feet. In front of this row is a narrow walk, hedged in by the buildings on one side and by the high fences of the tenements facing on Williett street and a couple of old ramshackle stables that look as if they might fail down at the least shock. There is no entrance or exit to Bone Alley except at the front; the walk in front of the tenements on Stanton and Houston streets, and it is as dreary a place as there is in the whole of New York. The tenement and heaven are successed in the block. There was another. The story of the tenement is the story of Bone Alley.

Year ago, seventy at least, probably ninety, there was only one row of houses in the block. They were five big frame structures, and they were a comfortable, happy lot, who, after work on sum

the tenement, until the old building was gradually surrounded by brick and mortar and almost hidden from the street.

But the entrance was left and Bone Alley, though still unnamed, came into existence. About forty years ago the old frame tenements were torn down and the present row of brick once was put up. It was then that the place began to get its dark reputation.

Most of the original residents had died or moved away, and in their place came the ragpickers, the soum of great European cities. For the most part they were Germans. Once in a while a German would bring an irish wife and then there would be war. When old Jacob Schmit brought his Irish wife there, thirty-five years ago, trouble began, and some of the old folks still tell how when Jacob went to work his wife would sally forth armed with a poker or a rolling pin and stak up and down flourishing her weapon and challenging the "Dutch" women to come out and fight. Uitimately Bone Alley became as well known in the criminal history of the city as Muiberry Bend, Cherry Hill, or Hell's Kitchen.

It became densely populated, and in the maze of back yards and dark passageways a fugitive from the law quickly found a place of actey. Those were glorious days, with their fights and mixed-ale parties. A policeman was the common enemy, and woe to him who in his innocence ventured in alone, for he was fairly sure of a broken head before he got out. And the dirt, the magnificent dirt, when the ragpickers and the bonepickers heaped their spoils in front of their doorsteps, and let them le there until they were ready to be taken away.

But the end came. The police began to

lie there until they were ready to be taken away.

But the end came. The police began to make the lives of the inhabitants a burden, the Board of Health to clean out the flith and under the softening influences of cleanliness and police supervision the spirit of the people was gradually broken.

Where once a fight had been so common a diversion that people didn't leave their meals to see it, it came about that a mere squabble between husband and wife was the take of days. Ves, the doom of Hone alley was sealed long before the small park was taked of. The old people were dying and moving away to more congenial places. The rappickers went first, and in their places came the Hebrews, Russian and Polish, hard-working, industrious folk, who have little time for fighting. At last nothing remained to tell of past glory but as few old-timers, who still clung to the alley and the old ramshackle tenement, now filled with swarms of people who don't know or cars to know about the memories that cluster so thickly about it.

The Filled Cheese Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- After two days' debate the House this afternoon, by a vote of 160 to an passed the "filled cheese" bill, taxing the manufacture of the product one cent a pound, and requiring manufacturers and wholesaid dealers to pay a license, the former of \$400 a year and the latter \$250. The Committee on Ways and Means suggested a reduction of the retail dealers, license from \$40 to \$12 a year, and that was agreed to. The vote on the bill was thirty along political lines, Republicans and Populists favoring its passage, and Demoand reputies favoring its passage, and bemo-crats opposing it. The following Republicans voted against the bill; Aldrich, Belknap, Can-hon, conodly, and Lorimer (III.), Brumm (Pa.), Evans Kys., Long (Kan.), McCall (Tenn.), Trace-well (Ind.), and Walker (Va.).

The Katabdin's Speed Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Confirmation of the United Press despatch from New London, erage absed of 1234 knots only on her trial trip, Was received at the Navy Department to-day in the offices report of the Trial Board. Accord-lights the report the highest speed was 14.15 kinss, manualised for one hour under forced draught. The weather conditions were un-favorable, however, and the little vessel steered somes 1.15

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Chief Engineer Menocal Reviews the Re-

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Chief Engineer A. G. Menocal of the Nicaragus Canal Company reviewed before the House Commerce Commit-tee this morning the report of the Board of Eugineers who investigated last summer the Nica-

ragus Canal project,
Mr. Menocal spid that the only point upon which there is agreement between the Maritime Company and the Board was the entire feasibility of the project. As to this, the claims of the company were conceded, and any differ-ence that existed as to the method of work was measurable by increased cost of construction. He contended that the numerous changes proposed by the Engineer Board resulted from their insufficient observations, made on a hasty trip through the territory traversed by the canal, which touched the canal route here and there only, and the consequent imperfect knowledge of the physical conditions and of the amount and character of the work previously per-

Mr. Menocal quoted figures to show that the canal would be sufficiently large for all practi-cal purposes, and so economically constructed as to pay reasonable dividends on the capital invested. There is a marked distinction, he said, between such a waterway and an ideal

canal. of ideal proportions, built regardless of cost. He thought it remarkable that in the numerous changes proposed by the Board there is not one on the line of economy or in the interest of a better danni.

I terest of a better danni.

Sign and dimensions of the canal as economically and dimensions of the canal as economical of their recommendations with reference to Greytown harbor. He explained that the Board ascepted as correct the principles on which the plans proposed for the restoration of the harbor were based, but that they recommended that the plans proposed for the restoration of the harbor were based, but that they recommended that the plans proposed for the restoration of the harbor were based, but that they recommended that the plans proposed on the plans of the company. The west coast, the the angle formed by the west coast, the the angle formed by the west coast, the the angle formed by the west coast, the line angle formed by the west coast, the line angle formed the change as advisable. In the regard the change as advisable, in the pierhead as proposed, and therefore ships entering or leaving the harbor would have considerable more leeway than was allowed at the entrance of the way than was allowed at the entrance of the way than was allowed at the entrance of the westward of the proposed pier extended, ship westward these:

That the suggested change would increase exposure to the northwest, with consequent agitation at harbor entrance: that it would bring the pier and harbor entrance into dangeroof the pier, with imminent rike of the proposed of the proposed pier extended, ship westward the site of the word was due to accumulations of the unconvolved sands shifting westward the pier and harbor entrance into things, and the pier and harbor entrance in the formal pier and harbor entrance as proposed in the company had carefully investigated the matter, and the

THE COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

At Present Prices the Contractors Net a Profit of \$200 a Ton.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-For upward of two hours this afternoon the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs discussed the subject of armor plate and kindred topics. This discussion was based on the testimony that has been taken in secret during the past two months as the result of Senator Chandler's resolution directing the committee to investigate the subject of armor plate, the prices paid by the Government, the ownership of patents, and the connection therewith of naval officers of the United States.

Just what is a fair price for the armor purchased by the Government, and for which It is ton, is a difficult question for the committee to | deprived of clear Havana "fillers" for some answer. The evidence before the committee, both of armor-plate manufacturers and naval officers conversant with the details of the business, has shown that it costs, labor and material included, about \$300 a ton to make the plate used on the ships of war of this country. This leaves a profit of \$200 a ton for the Carnegies and the Bethlehem Iron tompany, the only concerns in the United States capacie of supplying protective armor. The representatives of both these companies told the committee that if they could have steady contracts, ranging over a period of say ten years, they could manufacture this plate at a reduced cost, possibly at \$100 a ton less than that now charged the Government, but that unless there was some assurance of a steady demand for plate it would be impossible for them to cut the price. terial included, about \$300 a ton to make the

was some assurance of a steady demand for plate it would be impossible for them to cut the price.

In considering the cost of the plate both firms took into consideration and brought prominently before the committee the immense amount of capital invested in plate shops that were utterly useless for any other purpose, and they declared that it was the periodical character of the work given them that compelled them to charge what had been paid recently. The Bethichem people insisted that they had taken the contract for Russian armor plate, at a price much lower than that paid by this Government, for the sole purpose of keeping constantly employed in their plate shops the men skilled in that business. It was asserted that this work was being done at practically the cost of manufacture, and that the profit was merely nominal.

It was deeded to-day that the Secretary of the Navy should not be interfered with in the letting of the contracts for the armor for the Kearsarge and the Kenucky, the two new battle ships recently authorized, but for which the armor contracts have not been let. The secretary will be permitted to go ahead with his contracts, unmindful of this investigation; but the committee hopes to be able to reach a conclusion that will lessen the cost of the armor for the Naval bill passed by the House and now before the Senate.

The subject of officers, either on the active or retired list of the nawy, accepting employment with corporations or Brins contracting for work for the tovernment, has also received the careful considerations of the committee, and the conscitusion has about been reached that this is a policy that should not be permitted, for the reason that it is believed to bring the Navy legarinent and confractors into too close intiminey. It is not improbable that highiation will be suggested to prevent this in the future.

Egg Rolling on the White House Lawn. WASHINGTON, April 11.-On Easter Monday President Cleveland declined to allow the chitdren of Washington to have their annual hollday gambol on the White House lawn because of the wet condition of the grounds. He promised, however, to open the grounds to-day if the favorable, however, and the little vessel steered somewhat it is somewhat wildly, which may account for her simple had the bound are manimous in saying that the Ratability wild bound throughout.

The French Spollation Claims.

Washington, April 11.—The House Committee and the interest of them enlayed themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the search of them enlayed themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the manifest themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the manifest themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the manifest themselves to the ulmost skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the manifest themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the manifest themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the manifest themselves to the ulmost, skipping rope, fell fluoristics, and a steady but all the first threat of the mind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and cowd hunding dup, placidly chewhold the variety steer and cow had its back to the wind and cowd hunding dup, placidly chewhold the variety steer and cow had its back to the wind and cowd hunding dup, placidly chewhold the steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and every steer and cow had its back to the win

DID JOY TURN HIS HEAD?

BRACKKE CRAZED ON THE EVE OF HIS RETURN TO HIS OLD HOME.

After Twenty-five Successful Years in This Country He Was Going Back with His Friends to Visit the Town of His Fathers In Norway - The Party Salls Without Him

When the steamer Lucanta drew slowly away from her pier at 5 o'clock yesterday morn-ing, she had on board nine Norwegian men and one Norwegian woman. There were eleven n the party when it left the town its members had founded in Farribault county, Minn., twenty-five years ago, but the tenth man, who was looked upon by them as their leader, was left behind when the steamship salled a lunatio confined in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. On the eve of departure joy, his companions say, had turned his brain. Andrew R. Brackke is his name, and the town of Brackke, in Norway, from which the party originally halls, was founded by his ancestors. He was once Mayor of the town, but he left this honor behind him to try his fortune in a new world. That was twenty-five years ago, and Brackke is now 56 years old.

Brackke is the father of a family, and lately, having grown prosperous, he decided to visit the home of his people. His decision was followed by a consultation in the settlement in Minnesota. The ten friends who had left Norway with him also wished to see their former home, so eventually it was arranged that, on the anniversary of the day when they left Norway, the same band should start out to revisit their fatherland.

They left Minneapolis on Tuesday, and on Thursday they were in Chicago. While there it was noticed that Mr. Brackke began to talk strangely. He was uproarlously merry and extremely taciturn by turns. Twice he be

strangely. He was uproariously merry and extremely tacitum by turns. Twice he became violent, seeming to have the delusion that some one would kill him to prevent his reaching his native land, but his companious quieted him. On Friday the party reached New York They had their steamer tickets, and intended to go aboard at once.

From the moment he stepped on the ferry Mr. Brackke grew rapidly worse. He walked along West atreet toward the pier, muttering: "I shall never see R. They'll kill me first."

Suddenly, opposite Adder's Hotel, he stonged and looked wildly around. "Here they are," be shouted, and, with a yell that could be heard a block away, he dashed at the hotel door. The hotel closes early, and the doors were locked. Brackle dashed in the plate glass window at the side. He would have walked through it, but his friends heid him until Polecman Kirke of the Charles street station came along. He heard the story of Brackke's companions and invited them to come to the statiot, house.

The crazy man refused to go. He threw himself down and kicked Kirke. Eventually it required five policemen to drag him to the station house. Once Inside, he seemed to recover his senses, and faced Sergeant Albertson, who sat at the desk.

"Sergeant," he said, when the policeman's story had been told and one of the Norweglans had been heard as the spokesman for his party," I am not crazy. I am as sane as you are, and I am on my way to my native land. Twenty-rive years ago I left my home, and now I am going back."

Almost immediately, however, he became violent, and, after fighting off imaginary enemies, sent a policeman recling with a sound how on the law.

The Sergeant reluctantly ordered him to be made a prisoner, and summoned an ambulance to convey him to the insane payllion at Rielevue. His satchel, gold watch and chain, steamship ticket, a draft for 375 kroners, and \$170 in gold and bills were left at the station. At Bellevue Hospital Mr. Brackke spoke constantly of seeing again his old Norwegian home.

TRIED TO KEEP HIS THREAT. Ferver Meant to Kill His Wife, but She

Knocked Him Senseless. John Ferver, 35 years old, a night watchman, of 77 Walton street, Williamsburgh, who has been out of a job for nearly three months, was put to work on Friday night by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, Before leaving the house he asked his wife for fifty cents. She refused to give him any money, and he threatened to kill her within the next twenty-four hours. He got home drunk at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after locking the doors of his rooms, coolly told his wife that he was ready to carry out his threat. followed her with a knife. Before she could open a window he seized her by the hair and threw her down. She scrambled up and ran screaming into the kitchen. She picked up a stove lid lifter, and when Ferver tried to stab her she knocked him senseless. Belleving that she had wounden him tatally, she ran into the street and tearfully toid Policeman Smythe what she had done.

Smythe went into the house with her and found Ferver in a bed of blood on the floor. The policeman went out to summin an ambulance, and while he was gone Ferver revived, and though very weak attacked his wife man. While she was trying to defend her. followed her with a knife. Before she could

vived, and though very weak attacked his wife sigain. While she was trying to defend her-seif Smythe came back and subdued the in-jured man. While Surgeon Peterson of the Eastern District Hospital was stitching up his wounds Ferver kept saying that he regretted his failure to kill his wire. He declared that he would be more successful the hext time. He was taken to the Clymer street station, where he was locked up for being drunk.

HAVANA WRAPPERS SCARCE. Airendy a Chenp Mexican Tobacco Is Used

as a Substitute. The retail tobacconists have substantial reason for believing that a state of war exists in Cuba. Thanks to a large stock on hand, now and has for many years been paying \$500 a | smokers of the pure article are not likely to be ime to come, sithough the price may rise very shortly. The chief immediate effect of the war, according to a Nassau street cigar dealer, will manifest itself from now on in the scarcity of Havana leaf wrappers, the supply of which bids fair to be exhausted within the next six months. A species of Mexican to-bacco, inferior to Havana in both quality and bacco, inferior to Havana in both quality and price, is already being extensively used as a abstitute, and this and Sumatra will hereafter be the principal brands upon which manufacturers will have to rely. One tobacconist said yesterday that the Mexican article is so akin to the Havana leaf that the public is easily deceived by it. As proof of this he declared that it has been used extensively in this country for a year past, with few people the wiser for the imposition.

Although the stock of Havana "fillers" is destined to fill demands for n arly three rears to come, wholesaiers are already demanding stiff prices for such goods from all but their regular customers. This, of course, means that the retailer is in many instances compelled

stiff prices for such cools from all but held regular customers. This, of course, means that the retailer is in many instances compelled to sell cigars, heretofore of the medium grades, at an increased price in order to reimburse himself for the additional outlay. Thus the consumer suffers.

Alleged Policy "hop Haided.

Three of Acting Police Inspector O'Keefe's men. Patrolmen Firnessen, Hart, and Murray, raided an alleged policy shop in a basement room in the found there John Meyer, the alleged proprietor, and five other men. The five men objected to the doings of the police and tried to elect them.

There was a fight, and the five men were arrested. A blackboard, manifold books, and other policy dealing material were seized.

No. 2 Worms.

Lack of Realism in a Weather Vane.

A gilded steer above the cupols on the Exchange building at the stockyards tells the cattlemen which way the wind blows. The steer is a work of artand much admired, and yet it remains a contradiction to the belief that cattlemen are observers of the highits of cattle.

"What does a steer do when the wind blows hard?" an old plains cattleman was asked.
"He turns this isall to the wind, humps his back and waits for fair weather," answered the plains in the limits of cattlemen was asked.

"A cure Croup.

No. 12 " Leucorrhou.

No. 13 Cures Croup.

No. 14 " Skin Diseases. From the Kansas City Star.

back and waits for fair weather," answered the plain-mail.

There's a steer that doesn't," said the questioner, pointing to the glided steer on the cupols, which faced a ten-mile-an-hour wind, disregarding the well-known habit of his kind.

"Well, if that sin't so I'll be beat," said the old cattleman. "But it's just like the market, goes by contraries. Perhaps that's why it faces the wind. But I guess more likely they let the contract for that wane to a tenderloot who never saw a steer and never was out of the city."

I hown in the yards the wind blew from the north, and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and stood humped up, placidly chewing its cul.

The pictures of plains cattle in a storm, by Frederic Hemington, all show the cattle with heatts away from the wind, and plains med.

No. 14 " Skin Disease.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Mataria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 25 " Eca Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Disease.
No. 18 " Skin Disease.
No. 10 " Mataria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 25 " Eca Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Disease.
No. 18 " Skin Disease.
No. 10 " Mataria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough.
No. 24 " General Debility.
No. 25 " Eca Sickness.
No. 26 " Eca Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Disease.
No. 28 Cures Nevous Debility.
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No. 28 Cures Nevous Debility.
No. 26 " Eca Sickness.
No. 28 Cures Nevous Debility.
No. 26 " Eca Sickness.
No. 28 " Eca Sickness.
No. 29 " Eca Sickness.
No. 20 " Eca Sickness.
No. 26 " Eca Sickness.
No. 27 " Kidney Disease.
No. 28 " Eca Sickness.

What about your Spring Suit



YOU NEED IT RIGHT AWAY. WE HAVE THE FIN-EST LINE OF WOOL-ENS IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

To order from \$16 to \$40. See our Bike Suit, \$10.00. Cap, same goods, \$1.00. Stockings

75c. to \$2.00. Our own Importation. ESTABLISHED 1869.

O., was elected in his place. Treasurer George S. Studwell and Secretary Fred C. Cocheu also

The suggestion was made by Capt. Morgan of Connecticut that the blue fox might be domesticated and, under proper conditions, bred with profit, thus utilizing many barren islands and furnishing employment to the suffering natives. Four gentlemen finally decided to subscribe \$1,000 each to try the experiment. A smail number of young foxes were bought from the natives and taken to North Semidi Island, about \$25 miles southwest of Kodlak, and a small colony of natives with a white keeper were left with one year's supplies to try he experiment.

After many ups and downs, and the expenditure of over \$40,000 in money, the experiments proved a success, and it was demonstrated that both the blue and sliver fox could be do nesticated and bred. From this small beginning there are now no less than twenty-two colonies on as many islands, devoted to this business, and more than one hundred natives are profitably emidoved in its prosecution. These islands are mostly barren rocks rising abruntly from the ocean, and the foxes are allowed to roam at will over them. Each Island has a little settlement, where the keeper and bis native assistants live, and where the foxes are fed regularly, and where they soon learn to come for their food.

Photographs taken at feeding time showed the foxes cating from troughs and quarrelling over choice morsels like degs in a kennel. The food consists of cooked Indian meal and blubber scrap, and on it the foxes, low sleek and fat, and produce fur of the finest quality.

Senator Wilson, notwithstanding the good-natured jokes of his feliow Senators, has worked for the bill with energy and enthurlasm, for, as he says, it will not only be the means of saving from extilection a race of valuable fur-bearing animals, but will people the harren islands of the Alaskan chain, and rescue from misery and starration the natives, who, now that the fur seal is becoming extinct we seal the seal is becoming extinct we seal the seal as becoming extinct we seal the seal as the seal of the lines of the langer of the

Is No Better

THAN DR. HUMPHRETS' HOMGO. rear of 202 East Third street last night, and PATHIC SPECIFICS FOR OTHER

No. 8 " Infants' Diseases No. 4 * Diarrhora.

No. 7 " Coughs.

BROOKLYN WOMAN FORGER | THE NEW MYSTERY.

ELEVEN MONTHS IN THE PENITEN. TIARY FOR MARY C. MILLER. She Was Formerly a School Teacher and

Became a Swindler When Her Husband Failed in Business-He Was Ignorant of the Forgeries-How She Did the Work Mrs. Mary C. Miller, alias Jano Courtright who was arrested two months ago in Brooklyn after committing numerous forgeries, and for whom the detectives had long been searching, vas arraigned for sentence yesterday before Judge Hurd in the County Court. Four charges of forgery had been made against her, and on each an indictment had been found, but, owing to some mitigating circumstances in the case, a plea of guilty on one indictment was accepted by District Attorney Backus.

The young woman - she is only 23 years old-

has a very prepossessing appearance, and seemed to feel her position acutely. She appeared at the bar with her 16-months-old daughter Marion in her arms. Mr. Backus said that a dozen of indictments at least might have been entered against the prisoner, but that it had been decided to accept a plea of guilty in one case and not press the others.

Judge Hurd imposed a sentence of eleven

months in the penitentiary, and directed that the prisoner be permitted to take her baby there with her and retain her until she is two years old, when she is to be put in the care of the

Children's Society.

The prisoner belonged to a respectable New Jersey family, and before her marriage to Wil-liam Miller, who was engaged in the manufacturing business in Brooklyn, was a public school teacher in one of the villages in that State. At teacher in one of the villages in that State. At the time of her arrest the Millers were living in a nice flat at 300 Liberty avenue. About a year ago Mr. Miller had some serious business reverses, and this it is believed caused his wife to become a force, for the bolive investigation failed to show that she had been engaced in any criminal acts before that time. She plunged but the forging schemes, however, with the skill of an adopt. Selecting four leading banks, also densited under various fictilious names, bosque drafts from other banks, aggregating \$15,000. She would then draw a check, and after six him the name of some well-known business man or firm to it, purchase goods at some of the leading dry goods or jewelry stores, her stealings being the amounts in change she received, between the checks and the price of the goods. In some cases this amounted to \$25 or \$30, but it was generally for a much smaller sum. The goods she had sent to a bogus residence, and none of them, so far as known, reached her.

A remarkable fact is that she succeeded in keeping her husband completely in the dark in reference to her awindling transactions. Mr. Miller was at first suspected of being cognitzant of the forgeries, and he was put under arrest. The inquiry of the detectives left no doubt, however, of his entire timecence and he was honored and the state of the forgeries and he was put under arrest. The inquiry of the detectives left no doubt, however, of his entire timecence and he was honored the directors yesterday, Patrick H. Flynn, who has been identified with the Nassau Company since its organization, resigned, and Albert L. Johnson, the railroad magnate of Cleveland, O., was elected in his place. Treasurer George S. Studwell and Secretary Fred C. Cochen also the time of her arrest the Millers were living in

Mr. Albert 6. Schreiber assatierman. The original songs by Mr. Prestor and Mr. Evans end Mr. Evans e preparatory to a dive mo the ethics of targain day advertisements, when a paragraph caught his eye.

"Ah," said he in a tone that an alchemist would have used if he had discovered the philosopher's stone. "Ah," he repeated. "Here is a chipping from a l'hiladelphia paper about a widow's tow. It's very wonderful. There are seventeen of them living within half a block." Having imparted this stopedous information, he looked about, expecting to see his friend turned into a stone statue placarded "Amazement." The friend was busily engaged in whitstling "Cast Aside."

"Hoean't that surprise you?" demanded the man with the paper.

"Not by any means," responded his friend. Why, there is a place within half a block of my house that puts that way in the moonshine. Them he ventured to assert that it must be that his friend livel near a ceructory.

"No, it's what we call the 'Dove-cote,' and there are facts nextly maried couples in one building. I forget what the hame of the limiding is, but it's at the corner of Francisca and Vilnut streets. It's a buisdine. My house has been savey for a mouto, occurse air the women of six of the women folks stand at the window and go into trances over the conjugal happiness agrees the way. When I get home laten my six news and the my streets to be war. When I get home laten my six news a press the way. When I get home laten my six news agrees the way. When I get home laten my six news agrees the way. When I get home laten my six news and so my six news.

wanten folks thand at the window and go into trances over the conjugal happiness arross the war. When I get boule late my sife never stops until she gives he life exact time at which the forty mislel husbands across the way were welcomed by those forty wives, who are not as model as she is, because they haven't had the

THE NEW MYSTERY.

WISE MEN CALL IT "X" BUT IT IS

NATURE'S A. B. C.

Nature Helps All Who Will Learn Her

Lessions.

The scientific world is wild over the mysterious new light which penetrates and photographs the inside of the human body. This wonderful light is produced in a glass tabe like an electric light. It is composed of beautiful violet-colored rays which heing unknown are called "Xrays." When men are asking "what are they. What will they do? What will they not do?" Edison believes they will kill she germs of disease. At Columbia College for one hour the professors were seen asking: "Will these wonderous X rays resture life?"

Yet all this mystery is only the A. B. C. of Nature. For countless ages the little fire-fly has been carrying about with him a light which the Nineteenth Century scientists cannot duplicate. The climbing morning glery picks out the sunrays which will feed its life and beauty more accurately than could be done by the learned schemists of a hundred universities. A summer storm throws away enough electricity to light a dozen States. In a common lump of coal Nature packed away heat, light, oil, medicine

cold, which terminated in disease of the throat and lungs. My home doctor failed to give me and lungs. My home doctor failed to give me and y relief. I tried various remicles, such as cough medicines, surch as cough medicines, surch as cough in editines, earth on the score of which you present be ough the last to give me and lungs. My home doctor failed to give me and lungs. My home doctor failed to give me and lungs. My home deciders, such as cough medicines, and tonics, but all to no urpose. My cough kept getting was cough with some remeded by one of my neighbors to write you concerning my case, for which you preseribed your Favorite Prescription. The guert before on hour ten mysterion and one better of the Favorite Prescription. They cure me.

I was taken sick and the boars and for he had lover in the first boars. Foror years and for his case and head lover in the had lover in the



"I think Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovware the conjugal happiness arriess the war. When I get home hate my sireneverstops until she gives not the exact time at which the forty model hisbanis across the way were well-comed by those forty wives, who are not as model as she is, because they haven't had the experience.

"I've got into the habit of going to the office early lately because I can't sheep after 7 offices. There is the most terrible noise over there at that home you ever heard. Some of the thome, and one day while I was suffered, saying around the homes the time the diagnost them nost recent arrivals; the older ones use the home recent arrivals; the older ones use the hams that had been a seed. Why, the sails of that being move in and out with the pressure for hair a hour every morning and evening.

The man with the load of trouble got off to brave another amount as he ran for his doorway, while his fellow traveller buried himself in the advertisements for relief.

O. was elected in his blace. Treature George.

Studwell and Secretary Fred C. Cochen also resigned and were succeeded by ex-Congress.

A SALMAGUEDI NIGHT.

Mult. Variety: net Farse in a Crowded Art Salmaguetter. Superintendent J.J. Coloman takes the place of the Freidewice through a mineral and the place of the Freidewice through a mineral and the place of the Freidewice through a mineral and the place of the Freidewice through a mineral and the place of the Freidewice through a mineral and the place of the Freidewice through a mineral and the place of the Freidewice through the freidewice that the place of the Freidewice through the f

MEDALS FOR VOLUNTEERS OF '63. Congressman Quigg's Resolution and Its Meaning for Old Soldiers.

The men of the militia regiments who volunsered for the defence of Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1863, when Gen. Lee began his great raid into the North which ended with the battle of Gettysburg, are awaiting anxiously the action of Congress upon a joint resolution, offered by Congressman Quigg, providing for teers or their surviving heirs of medals commemorating their patriotic conduct.

From this State alone more than 12,000 men marched out in response to President Lincoln's call. Moreover, several New Jer sey regiments, whose terms of service had expired, volunteered to remain in service until the emergency had passed, and there are volunteer a both 'rom Maryland and Fenneylvanis who are entitled to the medials if the resolution pass. The chain of these men upon the Government's recognition is based upon General Order 195, issued on June 29, 1863, in which the Secretary of War ordered the Adjutant-General to provide appropriate medials of honor for these troops. The committee having the matter in charge contains many well-known men, some of whom were members of the present regiments of this city and of Brooklyn, and others who belonged to regiments which disappeared from the rolls when the National Guard was reorganized.

Since the regular medal of honor of the United States is given only for extraordinary acts of bravery, the 1863 volunteers do not recard themselves as entitled to that nor do they ask for it, but they want a special medal to please their old age and to leave to their posterity.

A joint resolution of the two Houses at Albany was passed on April 2 ureing upon Congress the duty of providing the medals. call. Moreover, several New Jer sey regiments.

Attachment Against James E. Pepper.

The Sheriff has served an attachment against James E. Pepper, doing business as James E. Pepper & Co., distiller, at Lexington, Kr., for the amount due on a note of Mr. Peoper to the order of Otto A. Kraus, payable at Lexington, Mr. Peoper is the well-known distiller of whiskey which bears his name, was rejuited to be a millionaire, and is also a breeder of barses. The attachment was seeved on a wholesale liquor dealer here who handles the Peoper whiskey.

Good Concert, Good Charlty.

Mrs. Governor Morton, Nine, Edmand Bruwaert, Mrs. Alfred V. Amy, Mrs. Charles Aston Bristed Mrs. Frederic Condert, the Misses Belmonico, Mrs. Thomas T. Rouert, Mrs. Hottert 2, Hogiest, Mrs. Judainey A. Kane, Mrs. John Laforge, Mrs. Auguste P. Montant, Mrs. Net son, Mrs. 2, Van Schulen, and some sixty other well-known New Yorn lattic, hare succeeded in ny Nursery and those state that f raperially in the as this charity interests itself raperially in the as this charity in the awarm around south Washing to be callifed.

